

2014 NCAA Convention Division III Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide

Approved November 21, 2013, by the
NCAA Division III Interpretations and Legislation Committee

Please note this is the first edition of the 2014 NCAA Convention Division III Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide. Future editions may be developed as questions are presented to the NCAA staff or the NCAA Division III Interpretations and Legislation Committee. On release of subsequent editions of this guide, newly approved questions and answers will be shaded in gray.

Understanding How to Read the 2014 NCAA Convention Division III Official Notice.

1. How to read the NCAA Division III legislative proposals. When reviewing legislative proposals, it is important to note that:
 - a. The letters and words that appear in ~~italics and strikethrough~~ are letters and words in the current NCAA Division III rule that would be deleted with the adoption of the proposal;
 - b. The letters and words that appear in **bold face and underlined** are letters and words that would be added with the adoption of the proposal; and
 - c. The letters and words that appear in normal text are letters and words in the current Division III rule that would remain unchanged with the adoption of the proposal.
2. What appears in the white pages of the NCAA Division III Official Notice?
 - The white pages of the NCAA Division III Official Notice contain the legislative proposals that will be voted on individually at the NCAA Division III business session. Anticipated questions and answers related to each of the proposals appearing in the white pages are contained in the question and answer section.
3. What is the difference between the presidential grouping and the general grouping of proposals?

The NCAA Division III Presidents Council has determined that it will focus primarily on those national issues in Division III athletics that prompt widespread concern among Division III chancellors or presidents.

The Presidents Council has identified three proposals that it believes are of particular interest to Division III chancellors or presidents and has included them in the Presidents Council grouping. The remaining proposals are included in the general grouping. All proposals have been identified by the Presidents Council for a roll-call vote.

4. What appears in the blue pages of the Official Notice?

- The blue pages of the Official Notice contain three types of legislative proposals. The proposals appearing in the blue pages have already been adopted by the authority of the NCAA Division III Management Council. These proposals have an immediate effective date from the time of adoption. These groups of proposals will be ratified by the NCAA Division III membership during the Division III business session. If a delegate objects to the incorporation of any one of these legislative proposals, that objection should be raised prior to the ratification of the package of proposals. It is preferred that any delegate intending to raise an objection also inform a member of the NCAA academic and membership affairs staff of that intent before the Division III business session. The Division III membership would then vote on the proposal in question via a separate action.

The question and answer document does not address proposals that are included in the blue pages. The blue pages, however, include an "additional information" section with each proposal that provides additional clarification regarding the proposal.

The three types of legislation contained within the blue pages are listed below.

- (1) Interpretations to be incorporated in the 2014-15 NCAA Division III Manual. These interpretations have already been accepted by the membership and the only issue that is before the membership is whether they should be set forth in the Division III Manual.
- (2) Noncontroversial legislation adopted by the Management Council. These proposals constitute all of the noncontroversial legislative changes the Management Council has adopted during the past year. The Management Council is permitted to adopt such legislation, if it is necessary, to promote the normal and orderly administration of the Association's legislation.
- (3) Modifications of wording. These proposals are modifications to current legislation that have been shown to be consistent with the intent of the membership in adopting the current legislation. To approve such a change, the Management Council has determined that sufficient

documentation and testimony exists to establish clearly, that the original wording of the legislation requires modification to better reflect the original intent.

Video Series Detailing 2014 Convention Proposals.

The academic and membership affairs staff has created a three-part educational video series designed to assist the membership in understanding the legislative content of the 2014 Convention proposals prior to voting. The video series details some specifics with the proposals that will be voted on and provides the membership with a tutorial on how to read and understand Division III proposals and properly use all of the resources available in preparation for the 2014 Convention.

The video series can be found on the Division III home page by clicking on the "Proposal Videos" link under Convention in the Quick Links box.

**Questions and Answers
2014 NCAA Convention Division III Legislative Proposals**

NCAA Division III Proposal Number: 2014-1 (2-1).

Title: NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP -- SPORT SAFETY PACKAGE -- CATASTROPHIC SPORT INJURY REPORTING -- FIRST AID, CPR AND AED CERTIFICATION -- DESIGNATION OF TEAM PHYSICIAN

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Presidents Council [Management Council (Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports)].

Intent: To adopt a sport safety package specifying that: (1) an institution shall submit data detailing student-athlete fatalities, near fatalities and catastrophic injuries to the NCAA on an annual basis as a condition and obligation of membership; (2) each head coach and any other coach (including a strength and conditioning coach) who is employed full time by the institution shall maintain current certification in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillator (AED) use; and (3) an active member institution shall designate a licensed physician to serve as team physician for its intercollegiate teams; further, to specify that the team physician shall be authorized to oversee the medical services for injuries and illnesses incidental to a student-athlete's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

NOTE: The three subparts of this proposal will be voted on separately.

[Notice - This Question and Answer document is intended as a resource to answer potential interpretative questions regarding the application and implementation of this proposal. Additional information related to the rationale for the proposal, as well as best practice resources available to help implement the proposal that are not interpretative may be accessed [here](#).

Part A: Catastrophic Reporting.

Question No. 1: What types of injuries and illnesses are classified as "catastrophic?"

Answer: Catastrophic injury is defined as any severe injury incurred in the setting of intercollegiate sports or during non sports time (e.g., automobile accident, suicide). Catastrophic is divided into the following three definitions:

1. Fatality.
2. Non fatal: permanent severe functional disability.
3. Serious: no permanent functional disability but severe injury (e.g., injuries related to head, neck, spine, cardiac, pulmonary, heat, sickle cell trait, eyes).

Question No. 2: What is currently reported to the NCAA?

Answer: Currently, reporting of catastrophic injuries is voluntary and the NCAA contracts with the National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research (NCCISR) to collect cases through media reports. This new proposed reporting structure will ensure cases are captured and follow up is provided.

Question No. 3: Are institutions required to report noncompetitive injuries or illnesses (e.g., car accidents)?

Answer: Yes, if the injuries or illnesses are considered to be catastrophic.

Question No. 4: How is this different than the current reporting of catastrophic injuries?

Answer: It is currently optional to report catastrophic injuries.

Question No. 5: How would schools report catastrophic cases?

Answer: These catastrophic incidences would be captured through a confidential and secure online portal provided by Datalys, which is the NCAA Injury Surveillance System. The portal will allow an easy and consistent structure for all institutions. The program would be directly tied to the NCAA catastrophic insurance program for those qualifying injuries and the national catastrophic sport injury reporting program. The NCAA currently does this with sports injuries that occur on the field of play. The online system would be set up so that any athletics administrator could enter the initial case information. This would likely take 15 to 20 minutes. The staff with NCCISR will serve as a resource in addition to the step-by-step instructions online.

Question No. 6: How will confidentiality be ensured?

Answer: No personal identifying information will be reported. Additionally, the data reporting methods will follow strict Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved protocols and all data will be handled in a HIPAA-compliant manner. The online submission will follow industry standards for data capture and security as is already done with Datalys.

Question No. 7: Does this proposal establish a deadline for the submission of the injury data to the NCAA?

Answer: No.

Question No. 8: How will the reported data be used?

Answer: The information will be used by the researchers for identifying mechanisms, themes and future solutions.

Question No. 9: Does this proposal have a financial impact on institutions?

Answer: No.

Question No. 10: Is an institution required to report catastrophic injuries or fatalities for student-athletes who have exhausted eligibility (e.g., football student-athlete in the spring of his senior year)?

Answer: Yes. Institutions are required to report catastrophic injuries or fatalities occurring during any academic year in which a student-athlete is enrolled.

Question No. 11: Are all three divisions considering similar proposals regarding the reporting of catastrophic injuries and fatalities?

Answer: Yes.

Part B: Team Physician.

Question No. 1: What does "designate" mean?

Answer: Designate means that the appointment is an official school appointment.

Question No. 2: Is the individual who has been appointed as the team physician required to have any formal certifications and training beyond an MD or DO?

Answer: No. This proposal only requires that the team physician be an MD or DO with a current license in good standing to practice medicine in the state of the member institution.

Question No. 3: Does this individual need to be an employee of the institution?

Answer: No. The institution may use its discretion in determining what type of arrangement it would like to establish with the team physician.

Question No. 4: Does the proposal require a contract between the institution and the team physician?

Answer: No. The institution may use its discretion in determining what type of arrangement it would like to establish with the team physician.

Question No. 5: Does this proposal mandate the duties of the team physician?

Answer: No. The individual shall be authorized to oversee the medical injuries and illnesses incidental to a student-athlete's participation in intercollegiate athletics; however, the specific duties of the team physician shall be determined by the member institution. Best practices will be made available to institutions through the NCAA Sports Science Institute.

Question No. 6: Does the legislation require each "team" to have its own physician?

Answer: No, a physician may serve one or more teams.

Question No. 7: May an institution designate more than one team physician for a particular team?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 8: Can an institution use a medical practice consisting of multiple physicians to satisfy the requirement?

Answer: Yes. An institution may designate multiple physicians.

Question No. 9: Can the team physician be a physician with the campus health center or university medical school?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 10: Can a nurse practitioner or physician assistant serve as the team physician?

Answer: No. The legislation requires the member institution to designate a licensed, board certified physician in good standing.

Question No. 11: Does the proposal require the team physician to be at all athletics practices or competitions?

Answer: No.

Question No. 12: Does the proposal require institutions to permit the designated team physician to make personnel decisions (e.g., hiring and firing) pertaining to institutional athletics trainers or other employees of the institution?

Answer: No. This would be based on institutional discretion.

Question No. 13: If there are changes in the athletics personnel, would it be permissible for an institution to designate an interim team physician until there is a permanent appointment?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 14: What are cost implications of this proposal?

Answer: Costs may vary depending on the type of arrangement between the institution and the physician. The proposal does not require the arrangement to be fee based.

Question No. 15: How does an institution designate a team physician?

Answer: Institutions are not required to report the designation to the NCAA. There is not a specific form that should be used to designate the team physician.

Question No. 16: Is the designated team physician required to be the physician who provides the medical documentation necessary for a medical hardship waiver?

Answer: No.

Question No. 17: Are all three divisions considering similar proposals regarding the designation of a team physician?

Answer: Yes.

Part C: CPR/AED/First Aid - Sport Safety Certification.

Question No. 1: Must a coach receive certification from a specific agency?

Answer: The proposal does not specify particular certifying agencies or the duration of a certification. Determining an appropriate certifying agency is left to the discretion of the institution.

Question No. 2: Are full-time coaches the only coaches required to have the specified certifications?

Answer: The proposal creates an additional category to those already required to have the specified certifications. Currently, there are two categories of personnel, regardless of full-time or part-time status, that require the specified certifications: (1) head coaches; and (2) any strength and conditioning coach who conducts voluntary out-of-season workouts. This proposal would add a third category requiring certification: any coach that is a full-time employee of the institution.

Question No. 3: How is it determined who is a full-time employee?

Answer: This is determined by the institution.

Question No. 4: Does the proposal require the following individuals to have the specified certifications?

- a. An assistant coach that is employed full time at the institution but the job responsibilities are split between athletics and another department.

Yes. The assistant coach is a full-time employee at the institution and must be certified.

- b. An individual that is employed full time at the institution completely outside of athletics but volunteers as an assistant coach.

Yes. The assistant coach is a full-time employee at the institution and must be certified.

- c. An assistant coach that is employed part time at the institution and part time at a high school.

No. The assistant coach is a part-time employee at the institution and; therefore, would not be required to be certified.

- d. A graduate assistant coach.

Yes, if the individual is employed full time by the institution.

- e. A new coach who is hired in the middle of the season.

Yes. To be in compliance with the proposed requirement, a coach must receive certification prior to engaging in coaching activities with student-athletes. The proposal does not permit a grace period for an uncertified full-time coach hired and/or designated midseason.

Question No. 5: Does a violation occur if a coach performs coaching duties with student-athletes without being certified?

Answer: Yes. This would constitute an institutional violation and the institution must self-report the violation.

Question No. 6: Will institutions be required to submit a form to the NCAA for proof that all full-time coaches at the institution are certified?

Answer: No. Institutions will be required to monitor that all full-time coaches are certified and meeting the requirements of this proposal.

Question No. 7: May an institution pay for the required certifications?

Answer: Yes.

Proposal Number: 2014-2 (2-8).

Title: CHAMPIONSHIPS -- ELIGIBILITY FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS -- STUDENT-ATHLETE ELIGIBILITY -- INELIGIBILITY FOR USE OF BANNED DRUGS -- DURATION OF INELIGIBILITY -- STREET DRUGS

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Presidents Council [Management Council (Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports)].

Intent: To specify that a student-athlete who tests positive for a street drug be withheld from the next 50 percent of the season of competition in all sports, and that the student-athlete shall remain ineligible until the prescribed penalty is fulfilled, the student-athlete retests negative and eligibility is restored by the NCAA Division III Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement.

Question No. 1: What drugs are included in the "NCAA Street Drugs" class?

Answer: Marijuana, heroin and synthetic cannabinoids. These banned drugs are included in the NCAA Street Drug class because they are not considered performance enhancing.

Question No. 2: What is the current penalty for a student-athlete who tests positive for a street drug at an NCAA championship?

Answer: The current penalty results in the loss of a year of eligibility and withholding from competition for a minimum of 365 days from the date of the test.

Question No. 3: Are street drugs tested throughout the year?

Answer: No. NCAA Division III only tests for street drugs and performance enhancing drugs during NCAA championships. This proposal would not change the testing protocols.

Question No. 4: Does this proposal change the penalty for a second positive street drug test?

Answer: No. Under the current penalty, a second positive test for marijuana/street drugs results in the loss of an additional year of eligibility and withholding from competition for a minimum of 365 days from the date of the test.

This proposal would not change that penalty. This is in contrast to a second positive test for a performance enhancing drug, which results in loss of all remaining eligibility.

Question No. 5: How is the 50-percent withholding calculated?

Answer: The withholding requirement is 50 percent of the NCAA Bylaw 17 maximum in each sport, regardless of how many contests or dates of competition are scheduled by an institution.

Question No. 6: Does the 50-percent withholding penalty begin immediately after a positive street drug test?

Answer: The 50-percent withholding penalty begins as soon as the institution is notified of the test result.

Question No. 7: If a student-athlete participates in any contests from the time of collection until the confirmation of a positive street drug test result, is the student-athlete required to be withheld from an equal number of contests in which he or she competed during the gap time between when the test was taken and the test results were provided, in addition to the 50-percent withholding condition?

Answer: No.

Question No. 8: How would the application of the loss of competition, during a minimum 50 percent of a season, impact a multi sport student-athlete?

Answer: A student-athlete becomes ineligible for at least 50 percent of a season in all sports at the point in which he or she tests positive for street drugs. For example, if a multi sport student-athlete in soccer and softball tests positive for a street drug during the soccer championship, the student-athlete would be required to sit out for 50 percent of the softball season as well as 50 percent of the following soccer season.

Question No. 9: Does the student-athlete have to be otherwise eligible to compete in order to fulfill the withholding from the next 50 percent of a season?

Answer: Yes. This is consistent with fulfilling other withholding conditions imposed by the Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement.

Question No. 10: Can exhibition contests, scrimmages, alumni contests or other exempted contests be used to fulfill the 50-percent withholding condition?

Answer: No. Contests used to fulfill the penalty must be contests or dates of competition considered for championship selection.

Question No. 11: Can nontraditional segment contests be used to fulfill the 50-percent withholding penalty?

Answer: No. Contests used to fulfill the penalty must be contests or dates of competition considered for championship selection (or part of championships if test results are known prior to completion of the championship). Contests in the fall period for golf, tennis or rowing may be used.

Question No. 12: Would a student-athlete serving a 50-percent withholding be permitted to participate in practice activities?

Answer: Yes, however any participation in practice activities after the first competition will result in the use of a season of participation.

Question No. 13: If a student-athlete has not yet served the withholding penalty for a positive street drug test, is it permissible for the individual to participate in a contest that will not be counted towards fulfillment of the withholding penalty (e.g., exhibition contest or scrimmage)?

Answer: No.

Question No. 14: Is the penalty in this proposal specific to failed NCAA administered drug tests or does it include failed institutionally administered tests?

Answer: This proposed legislated penalty applies only to NCAA administered drug tests.

Question No. 15: Can an institution or conference impose a stricter penalty for a positive street drug test?

Answer: Yes.

Proposal Number 2014-3 (2-5).

Title: PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FOOTBALL -- OUT OF SEASON ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- USE OF HELMETS

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: American Southwest Conference and Southern Athletic Association.

Intent: To permit an institution to use helmets during athletically-related activities in the football conditioning, strength training and limited skill instruction period.

Question No. 1: Does this proposal permit contact between student-athletes while wearing a helmet during athletically related activities in the football conditioning and limited skill instruction period?

Answer: No. Intentional contact would not be permitted at any time. Intentional contact would be any contact that occurs in the course of running drills that is intended, taught or a likely result of the drill. *(The April 3, 2013, Educational Column provides additional information regarding the impermissibility of contact during the spring strength and conditioning period in football).*

Question No. 2: Would this proposal permit the use of pads or other equipment?

Answer: No. If adopted, the only permissible equipment during the conditioning, strength training and limited skill instruction period would be a football, hand shield and helmet.

Proposal Number: 2014-4 (2-6).

Title: PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- ICE HOCKEY -- AMENDING THE PRESEASON PRACTICE AND FIRST CONTEST DATES -- ESTABLISHING AN ACCLIMATIZATION PERIOD AND PRESEASON SCRIMMAGE

Effective Date: August 1, 2014

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council, College at Brockport, State University of New York, State University of New York at Cortland, Curry College, State University College at Fredonia, State University of New York at Geneseo, Hobart College, Morrisville State College, Nazareth College, Neumann University, Norwich University, State University of New York at

Oswego, Plattsburgh State University of New York, State University of New York at Potsdam, St. Norbert College, Salve Regina University, Utica College, Western New England University, University of Wisconsin, Superior, Elmira College, Salem State University, Buffalo State, State University of New York.

Intent: To change the first permissible practice date in ice hockey to the third Monday of October and the first contest date to the second Friday thereafter; to require that a minimum of five on-ice practices be held before any contest; to establish an exception to the first contest date for one scrimmage, exhibition or joint practice.

Question No. 1: Would it be permissible to use equipment during the five-day acclimatization period?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 2: Does the proposal require a minimum time duration for the on-ice practices to satisfy the acclimatization period?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: If a student-athlete joins the team after the first contest, must he or she complete a five-day acclimatization period?

Answer: Yes. The five-day acclimatization is specific to each student-athlete; therefore, each student-athlete (i.e., incoming and continuing participants) must complete the acclimatization period prior to participating in competition.

Question No. 4: Would a multi sport student-athlete who is already participating in his or her other sport during the fall be required to complete a five-day acclimatization period before participating in ice hockey competition?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: Would a mid year transfer student-athlete be required to complete a five-day acclimatization period at the new institution?

Answer: No, provided the student-athlete had been participating in ice hockey at his or her previous institution during the same season. Any student-athlete who had not been previously participating in ice hockey during the same season would be required to complete the five-day acclimatization period at the new institution.

Proposal Number: 2014-5 (2-4).

Title: PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FIELD HOCKEY -- SCRIMMAGES OR EXHIBITIONS BEFORE THE FIRST CONTEST

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: State University of New York Athletic Conference, Liberty League.

Intent: To allow up to three scrimmage or exhibition games prior to the first contest or date of competition, in the sport of field hockey, that count against the maximum number of contests.

Question No. 1: Does an institution have to choose only scrimmages or only exhibitions or may an institution use a combination of the two?

Answer: Institutions may participate in any combination of scrimmages and exhibitions, so long as the total number of scrimmages and exhibitions combined does not exceed three contests.

Question No. 2: Can the institution promote a scrimmage or exhibition game?

Answer: Yes. There are no restrictions on publicizing exhibitions and scrimmages.

Proposal Number 2014-6 (2-2).

Title: PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON SCOUTING OF OPPONENTS -- ELIMINATION OF SCOUTING AT EXHIBITION CONTESTS

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Interpretations and Legislation Committee).

Intent: To eliminate scouting of opponents at exhibitions and scrimmages.

Question No. 1: Is this legislation applicable to both the traditional and non traditional segments?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 2: What if a contest with a non-Division III institution (e.g., Division I or II, NAIA) is counted for the non-Division III institution, but is considered an exhibition or a scrimmage for the Division III institution?

Answer: The scouting of such a contest would not be permissible as it is the status of the contest for the Division III institution which is applicable to the legislation.

Question No. 3: Would this legislation prohibit scouting at a joint practice?

Answer: Yes. The proposal only allows scouting at regular season or postseason contests.

Question No. 4: Does this proposal prohibit any attendance at the exhibitions or scrimmage or just scouting at these events?

Answer: This proposal prohibits attendance by members of the coaching staff in the particular sport and anyone scouting on behalf of the coaching staff.

Question No. 5: May student-athletes attend an exhibition of a future opponent?

Answer: Yes, provided the student-athlete is not attending at the direction of or reporting back to a coaching staff member.

Question No. 6: May an institutional staff member, including a department of athletics staff member other than a coach, attend an exhibition of a future opponent?

Answer: Yes, provided the staff member is not attending at the direction of or reporting back to a coaching staff member.

Question No. 7: Does this proposal prohibit watching video of an exhibition?

Answer: No. This proposal only prohibits in-person scouting.

Proposal Number 2014-7 (2-9).

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DIVISION III MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS -- SPORTS SPONSORSHIP -- WAIVERS OF SPORTS SPONSORSHIP -- SINGLE-GENDER INSTITUTION TRANSITIONING TO COEDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Membership Committee).

Intent: To specify that an institution that is transitioning from single-gender to coeducational enrollment may receive no more than two three-year waivers of the minimum sports-sponsorship requirements.

Question No. 1: If an institution is accredited as a single-gender institution, but enrolls a small number of students of the underrepresented gender, is the institution considered a single-gender institution for NCAA purposes?

Answer: Yes. However, if the institution is accredited as a single-gender institution, but enrolls a small number of students of the underrepresented gender, the institution would be considered a single-gender institution for NCAA purposes unless the institution sponsors varsity, junior varsity or freshman athletics for the underrepresented gender. If a single-gender institution sponsors varsity, junior varsity or freshman athletics for the underrepresented gender, then the institution is considered a coeducational institution for NCAA purposes, and must satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements for both genders.

Question No. 2: Do the two three-year waivers have to be consecutive?

Answer: Yes. If an institution receives a three-year waiver and then satisfies sports-sponsorship requirements at the conclusion of the three-year period, the institution has demonstrated a successful transition from a single-gender institution to a coeducational institution for sports-sponsorship purposes. If an institution has successfully transitioned from a single-gender to coeducational institution, but fails to satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements in subsequent years due to a disproportionate ratio of one gender over the other gender, the institution may file a male-female enrollment ratio waiver, per Bylaw 20.11.3.10.1.

Question No. 3: May the institution request the second waiver after it begins the transition process?

Answer: Yes. However, the institution is required to have requested the initial waiver before the start of transitioning to a coeducational institution.

Question No. 4: What happens if an institution fails to satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements at the conclusion of the two three-year periods?

Answer: If an institution fails to satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements at the conclusion of the two three-year periods, the institution will be placed on probation for five academic years, beginning with the next academic year

after the failure to satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements and will be subject to the conditions of the probationary year in NCAA Constitution 3.02.3.1.2.1.

Proposal Number 2014-8 (2-7).

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- MINIMUM NUMBER OF CONTESTS -- MAXIMUM DATES OF COMPETITION -- WOMEN'S RUGBY

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Committee on Women's Athletics).

Intent: In women's rugby, to specify that an institution shall limit its total playing schedule with outside competition during the institution's playing season to 15 dates of competition (15-a-side and/or seven-a-side). Further, to specify that an institution may count two contests per year against collegiate club teams toward meeting minimum contest requirements and that 15-a-side and seven-a-side competition may be used toward meeting minimum contest requirements.

Question No. 1: How many Division III institutions currently sponsor women's rugby at the varsity level?

Answer: Two of the six NCAA member institutions sponsoring women's rugby at the varsity level are members of Division III.

Question No. 2: What playing rules will be used in seven-a-side competition?

Answer: The rules developed by USA Rugby, the national governing body of women's rugby will be used.

Question No. 3: What are the differences between seven-a-side and 15-a-side contests?

Answer: Fifteen-a-side matches have 15 competitors on each side with two 40-minute halves. A game roster typically consists of 22 or 23 players and teams are allowed to use all seven or eight substitutes during a match.

Seven-a-side matches have seven competitors on each side with two seven-minute halves. A game roster consists of 12 players for a tournament. All 12 may dress for each match but a team is only allowed

to make three substitutions per match. Also, a team must dress at least 10 players for a match.

Question No. 4: May teams play both seven-a-side and 15-a-side contests on the same date of competition?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: Why is women's rugby changing from contests to dates of competition?

Answer: Seven-a-side competitions are typically conducted in a tournament format and; therefore, multiple seven-a-side contests may occur on the same date of competition.

Question No. 6: Does this proposal modify the current minimum contest requirement for sports sponsorship?

Answer: No. The minimum contest requirements for sports sponsorship will be maintained at eight.

Question No. 7: Is a club team required to be sponsored by a four-year collegiate institution for an institution to count a contest against a club team as one of its two contests against a collegiate club team for the purpose of meeting minimum contest requirements for sport-sponsorship?

Answer: Yes. The collegiate club team must be sponsored by a four-year collegiate institution in order to count for sports-sponsorship purposes.

Proposal Number 2014-9 (2-3).

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP, AMATEURISM, AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- WOMEN'S TRIATHLON

Effective Date: August 1, 2014.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Committee on Women's Athletics).

Intent: To add women's triathlon as an emerging sport for women and establish legislation related to amateurism, playing and practice seasons and membership, as specified.

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

Answer: The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics is charged with identifying and managing progress of emerging sports for women. An emerging sport is a women's sport recognized by the NCAA that is intended to help schools provide more athletics opportunities for women and see if the sport grows to championship-level. Additional information about the NCAA emerging sport for women program, including the policies and procedures, is located through www.ncaa.org/gender_equity.

When the NCAA adopted the recommendations of the Gender-Equity Task Force in 1994, one of the recommendations was the creation of the list of emerging sports for women. Nine sports were on that first list. In the past 17 years, some have become championship sports (rowing, ice hockey, water polo and bowling), while others have been added to the list. NCAA bylaws require that emerging sports must gain championship status (minimum 40 varsity NCAA programs) within 10 years or show steady progress toward that goal to remain on the list. Institutions are allowed to use emerging sports to help meet the NCAA membership minimum sports-sponsorship requirements and, in Divisions I and II, minimum financial aid requirements. Any sport, with proper documented support, can self-identify as an emerging sport and begin the process to be part of the emerging sport for women program.

Currently, rugby is the only emerging sport in Division III. Rugby, equestrian and sand volleyball are emerging sports in Divisions I and II.

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted, will Division III institutions be required to sponsor women's triathlon?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add triathlon to the emerging sports list for women?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: What is the proposed championship segment for women's triathlon?

Answer: Fall.

Question No. 5: Have the playing rules for women's triathlon been developed?

Answer: The rules used by USA Triathlon are under review to determine what is appropriate to use in the college game and a final recommendation will be submitted to the NCAA Playing Rules Oversight Panel. This process is similar to that which has been used in the past in other emerging sports.

Question No. 6: How does this impact outside competition in Bylaw 14? For example, if a triathlon student-athlete participated in a race or swim competition, would she trigger the outside competition legislation?

Answer: Participation in a triathlon as part of an outside team by a triathlon student-athlete would trigger the outside competition legislation; however, a triathlon student-athlete would be permitted to participate in a race or swim competition and would not trigger the outside competition legislation. If this proposal is adopted, the exception to the outside competition legislation regarding a student-athlete's participation in a triathlon will be amended to address triathlon student-athletes.

Question No. 7: Will a student-athlete use a season of participation in triathlon if she participates in only one aspect of the triathlon (e.g., swimming)?

Answer: Participation in any aspect of a triathlon (cycling, swimming or running) on or after the first contest in the traditional segment will constitute the use of a season of participation in triathlon.

Question No. 8: If a student-athlete participates in triathlon, will the student-athlete use a season of participation in cross country, track and field and swimming?

Answer: No. For the purpose of determining a season of intercollegiate participation, cross country, track and field, swimming and triathlon shall be considered separate sports.

Question No. 9: Are there specific limitations as to how the dates of competition must be allocated between the traditional and non traditional segment?

Answer: No.

Question No. 10: If a triathlon student-athlete is a multi sport athlete in either swimming and diving, cross country or track and field may she engage in athletically related activities with the triathlon coaching staff during those traditional seasons?

Answer: No. Bylaw 17.1.5 (out-of-season athletically related activities) would preclude the student-athlete from engaging in athletically related activities with the triathlon coaching staff outside of triathlon's declared playing and practice season, unless that individual is part of the coaching staff for the sport that is in-season.

Question No. 11: Would an institution's participation in an open triathlon count towards sports-sponsorship requirements?

Answer: Yes, provided the open event includes competition against the varsity program of a four-year, degree-granting collegiate institution and the institution is satisfying any additional Bylaw 20 requirements.

Proposal Number R-2014.

Title: RESOLUTION -- PLAYING RULES OVERSIGHT PANEL -- POLICY -- DELAYED IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAYING RULES WITH A FINANCIAL IMPACT OR FACILITY MODIFICATION

Source: Allegheny Mountain Collegiate Conference, Commonwealth Coast Conference, North Coast Athletic Conference, Empire 8.

Question No. 1: What is the Playing Rules Oversight Panel?

Answer: The Playing Rules Oversight Panel oversees all NCAA playing rules committees, this includes approval of playing rules recommendations and oversight of other issues pertaining to playing rules. Specifically, the Playing Rules Oversight Panel reviews all playing rules changes pertaining to finances, safety and image of the game which is typically applied uniformly across the divisions. Consequently, Playing Rules Oversight Panel does not report to any divisional authority. Nevertheless, Playing Rules Oversight Panel does have the authority to review and act on requests from any division to exempt it from applying or delaying implementation of a playing rule for financial reasons.